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Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics,
Melbourne, Australia.

CENSUS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

4th April, 1921.

CENSUS BULLETIN No. 6.

Federal Capital Territory.

PREPARED BY

THE COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN

under instructions from the Minister of State
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CENSUS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, 1921.

THE FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY.

SECTION I.—INTRODUCTION.

The Census of the " Territory for the Seat of Government of the Commonwealth," which for the sake of brevity is here referred to as the Federal Capital Territory, was taken as on the night between the 3rd and 4th April, under the provisions of the *Census and Statistics Act* 1905–20. This Territory in common with the Northern Territory is an integral part of the Commonwealth of Australia, and is subject to all Commonwealth legislation. The local Census organization for the Territory was under the control of a Deputy Supervisor of Census stationed at Canberra. On the conclusion of the collection, the whole of the material was forwarded to the Census Office, Melbourne, for tabulation in conjunction with the data for the rest of the Commonwealth and its dependencies. A summary of the results for the Federal Capital Territory is given in the present bulletin, preceded by a brief account of the Territory.

SECTION 2.—HISTORY.

1. Power to Create Federal Capital Territory.—In section 125 of the Commonwealth Constitution of 1900, provision is made that the seat of the Commonwealth Government shall be determined by the Federal Parliament, and shall be within territory granted to, or acquired by, the Commonwealth ; that the said territory shall be situated in New South Wales not less than 100 miles from Sydney ; that it shall contain an area of not less than 100 square miles ; and that such portion of the territory as shall consist of Crown lands shall be granted to the Commonwealth without any payment therefor. It is further provided that the Federal Parliament should sit in Melbourne until it meets at the seat of Government.

2. Selection of a Site.—In joining the proposed Federation of Australia, New South Wales made it a condition that the seat of Government should be situated within her borders, and, in November, 1899, the New South Wales Government appointed a Royal Commission to inspect and report in regard to places in that State proposed for the Federal Capital. In all 40 different sites were submitted for consideration, and 23 of these were inspected by the Commission.

The conclusion of this Commission was that any one of the three sites—Orange, Yass, and Bombala-Eden—would be suitable for the purpose desired. Having regard to the future, rather than the initial requirements of the Commonwealth, it was considered that Bombala was entitled to the first place, and that Orange and Yass might be bracketed as about equally suitable. Nothing more was done until, early in 1903, the Commonwealth Government appointed a Royal Commission to inquire into and examine sites proposed for the seat of Government in the following localities :—Albury, Armidale, Bombala, Lake George, Orange—including Bathurst and Lyndhurst—and Tumut. A little later the name of Dalgety was added. In its report, the above Commission placed the various sites in the following order :—Albury, Tumut, Orange, Lyndhurst, Armidale and Bathurst (equal), Lake George, and Bombala. In a special report Dalgety was placed on an equality with Bombala.

In September, 1903, the Commonwealth Government submitted to Parliament a proposal for a conference between the two Houses in order to select a site for the Federal Capital. This procedure was agreed to by the House of Representatives, but was rejected by the Senate. In the following month the Government introduced a " Seat of Government Bill " in the House of Representatives, with the result that Tumut was selected. The Bill was passed on to the Senate, and in due course returned with the amendment that the name of Bombala be substituted for that of Tumut. To this the House of Representatives disagreed, and, as the Senate insisted on the amendment, it became necessary to obtain further topographic, climatic, and other information regarding the proposed capital sites, particularly with reference to the relative merits of the Tumut and Bombala sites.

3. Seat of Government Act 1904.—In August, 1904, the *Seat of Government Act* 1904 was assented to. By this Act it was determined that the seat of Government should be within 17 miles of Dalgety, and that the territory to be granted to or acquired by the Commonwealth within which the seat of Government was to be situated should contain an area of not less than 900 square miles, and should have access to the sea. New South Wales was asked to concur with the provisions in this Act, but it declined to do so, resolutions being passed by both Houses of the New South Wales Parliament to the effect that the State would not grant 900 square miles in any part of the State, but was prepared to offer between 100 and 200 square miles at or near Tumut, Lyndhurst, or Yass, and to make provision outside such area for water supply. At the same time it was pointed out that the matter of railway construction should be carefully arranged, as the State was not prepared to enter into any large expenditure.

During the following years lengthy correspondence took place between the Commonwealth and the State of New South Wales with regard to the technical interpretation of clause 125 of the Constitution Act and the correct mode of giving effect thereto, an understanding being finally arrived at.

4. Seat of Government Act 1908.—In September, 1908, the Minister for Home Affairs introduced a Bill in the House of Representatives to determine more definitely the seat of Government in the neighbourhood of Dalgety, and to provide for the acceptance by the Commonwealth of the territory. After the taking of several ballots to further determine the views of the members as to the suitability of the different sites inspected, the Bill was passed with the substitution of Yass-Canberra for Dalgety. This alteration was approved by the Senate, and the Bill was assented to on the 14th December, 1908. The chief provisions of the above Act were that the seat of Government should be in the district of Yass-Canberra; that the area to be acquired by the Commonwealth should be not less than 900 square miles; and that the territory should have access to the sea. It was further decided that the price of private land within the territory should not exceed the value of such land in October, 1908.

5. Territory as first Proposed.—In order to enable the Commonwealth Government to select the most suitable territory within the Yass-Canberra district, a preliminary topographical investigation was carried out in 1909. In his report, the surveyor stated that the site in the vicinity of Canberra approached nearer to what was required than any other in the Yass-Canberra district; he also recommended that the area to be acquired should include the catchment area (of the Cotter River) needed for the domestic and civic water supply, and the catchment areas of the Molonglo and Queanbeyan Rivers, both streams passing through the city site.

The next move was the appointment of an Advisory Board to consider the above report and advise as to other matters requiring investigation. The recommendations made by this Board included an actual survey and preliminary investigation of a possible route for a railway from the site to the sea coast. These recommendations were carried out, and a report was then furnished advising that an area of approximately 1,015 square miles should be acquired in the vicinity of Canberra, together with an area of about 2,300 acres at Jervis Bay for the purposes of a Commonwealth port. This recommendation was adopted by the Commonwealth Government.

6. Territory as subsequently Approved.—In July, 1909, the Prime Minister forwarded particulars of the proposed territory to the Premier of New South Wales, and invited him to take steps to have it transferred to the Commonwealth. The New South Wales Government, however, did not entirely approve of the suggested boundaries, and an agreement was not reached until some time later, when a conference, was held in Melbourne. By this agreement the portion of the catchment area of Molonglo and Queanbeyan Rivers lying eastward of the Goulburn-Cooma railway line was excluded, and the catchment areas of the Gudgenby, Naas, and Paddy's Rivers added, making the total area of the territory about 900 square miles. This included approximately 2 square miles at Jervis Bay, and, in addition, certain other areas comprising 2,302 acres, which were considered necessary for the defence of the port. New South Wales also granted to the Commonwealth the right to construct, maintain, and work a railway from the territory to Jervis Bay; to use the water of the Snowy River or such other rivers as may be agreed upon for generation of electricity for the purposes of the Territory; and paramount water rights over the catchment areas of Molonglo and Queanbeyan Rivers. In addition, the State pledged itself to reserve from sale, lease, and occupation, except with the concurrence of the Commonwealth, all Crown lands in the catchment areas above referred to, and to protect from pollution the waters of Queanbeyan and Molonglo Rivers. In the event of the Commonwealth constructing a railway within the territory to its northern boundary, New South Wales agreed to construct a railway from a point near Yass to join that railway.

The above agreement was ratified both by the Commonwealth and New South Wales, and Acts were passed by the respective Parliaments to give it effect. The *Seat of Government Acceptance Act* 1909 passed by the Commonwealth Parliament, besides determining the seat of Government, authorized the Governor-General to declare by proclamation that the territory was accepted by the Commonwealth. Before taking over the territory, it was, however, necessary to pass an Act for future administration. The actual transfer, therefore, did not take place until a second proclamation by the Governor-General was issued, vesting the territory in the Commonwealth on and from the 1st January, 1911.

7. Jervis Bay.—In 1915 the area at Jervis Bay was enlarged to comprise about 28 square miles. The acceptance of the additional area by the Commonwealth was provided for in the Jervis Bay Acceptance Act, dated 12th July, 1915. The Royal Australian Naval College has been established in this area, on a site known as Captain's Point.

8. Military College.—A site within the Federal Capital Territory was selected for the Military College of Australia at the Duntroon homestead, on the right bank of the Molonglo River, about 7 miles from Queanbeyan. The homestead was converted into offices, orderly rooms, quarters, and so forth, and the necessary temporary buildings were erected. The college was taken into use in April, 1911.

SECTION 3.—PHYSIOGRAPHY.

1. Area.—The total area of the Federal Capital Territory is, as stated already, approximately 900 square miles, or, to be exact, 583,660 acres, of which it will be necessary to reserve from occupation the catchment area of the Cotter River, representing an area of 170 square miles, or 108,800 acres. An area of about 12 square miles, or 7,680 acres, has been set apart for the purpose of the city site, and it is the intention to further reserve about 100,000 acres for parks, roads, and other public purposes. This leaves approximately 367,180 acres available for occupation under reasonable conditions.

2. Distance from State Capitals.—As regards accessibility, Canberra is 204 miles distant from Sydney, 429 miles from Melbourne, 904 miles from Hobart, 912 miles from Adelaide, 929 miles from Brisbane, and 2,596 miles from Perth.

3. Topographical Features of the Territory.—For topographical purposes the Federal Capital Territory may be classified under four main heads:—The Canberra Ridge and Plain, the Murrumbidgee Scarp, the Paddy's and Gudgenby Rivers areas, and the Cotter River catchment.

The Canberra Ridge and Plain cover practically the whole of the territory lying to the east and north-east of the Murrumbidgee River. It consists of ridges of about 2,600 feet in height running chiefly north and south, and alternating with plains of some 1,800 feet elevation ; it is intersected by the Molonglo River, and includes the site which has been chosen for the Federal Capital city. To the west of Queanbeyan the landscape consists of a number of isolated knobs rising from very gently undulating pasture lands, and of the ridges running down from the highlands of the Molonglo catchment. There are five of these knobs in the immediate vicinity of the city site—Ainslie, 2,762 feet ; Black Mountain, 2,665 feet ; Mugga, 2,672 feet ; Taylor, 2,809 feet . and Stromlo, 2,568 feet. These knobs resemble volcanic cones, but they are in fact remnants of an older land surface of about 3,000 feet level.

The Murrumbidgee Scarp is a narrow strip of country extending from almost as far north as the junction of the Murrumbidgee and Molonglo Rivers, along the west bank of the Murrumbidgee, to the south-eastern limits of the Federal Territory. It comprises the area covered by the Bullen and Yarara Ranges, which rise to a height of over 4,000 feet. The eastern bank is low and undulating, and opens out into the Canberra and Molonglo Plains, but the western bank is abrupt and continuous for many miles. Those tributaries of the Murrumbidgee, which cut through the ranges on the west, emerge through gorges several hundred feet in depth.

The Paddy's and Gudgenby Rivers areas cover respectively the northern central and the southern central districts of the territory. To the west of the Murrumbidgee are restricted valleys culminating in mountains rising to 4,000 or 5,000 feet. Paddy's River, with its tributaries the Tidbinbilla River, and the Gibraltar and Blue Gum Creeks, flows into the Cotter River near the confluence of that river and the Murrumbidgee. The Gudgenby, with its main tributary the Naas River, flows into the Murrumbidgee near Tharwa. The ridge of the hills constituting the catchment of the Naas River forms the lower western and southern boundaries of the territory for over 30 miles.

The Cotter River Catchment area from which the water supply of the capital city is to be drawn constitutes the western portion of the Federal Territory. For many miles from its junction with the Murrumbidgee the Cotter is a narrow mountain stream, having a width of about 40 feet ; it flows through a deep valley practically unoccupied. In the ranges surrounding the Cotter valley are some of the highest mountains in Australia, such as Bimberi, 6,262 feet ; Morgan, 6,144 feet ; and others. The Federal Territory, in fact, extends to within 60 miles of Australia's highest mountain, Kosciusko, 7,328 feet, and includes a cluster of peaks over 5,000 feet in addition to those mentioned.

4. Topography of Capital Site.—The exact position of the Federal Capital site is 35 deg. 15 min. south latitude and 149 deg. 15 min. east longitude. It is about 30 miles distant from the main Dividing Range, and about 75 miles in a direct line from the eastern coast of Australia. The city will lie in an amphitheatre of hills, with an outlook towards the north and north-east, sheltered from both southerly and westerly winds, and in the immediate vicinity there are large areas of gently undulating country. The city will be visible on approach for many miles ; the general contours of the country lend themselves to the purposes of effective city design ; streets with easy gradients can be readily laid out ; and prominent hills of moderate altitude present suitable sites for the principal public buildings. The Molonglo River which flows through the site, affords facilities for the conservation of water for ornamental purposes ; ordinarily it is a sluggish stream which, during periods of prolonged drought, ceases to flow.

5. Geology of Capital Site.—The rocks composing the site consist of a somewhat contorted and folded sedimentary series of sandstones and quartzites, shales, slates, limestones, and volcanic tuffs. Igneous intrusions occur, consisting principally of quartz-porphyries and quartz-felsites. The sedimentary rocks, more especially the limestones, contain fossil corals, brachiopoda, and trilobites, indicating the age as Upper Silurian. Generally speaking, the geological conditions of Canberra are favourable for the purpose of city construction. The prevailing rocks are, without exception, suitable for the foundation of heavy structures, and will offer no insuperable difficulties in the construction of tunnels and pipe-lines for sewerage, or of surface reservoirs for water supply purposes.

6. Meteorology.—At Queanbeyan, which is only 8 miles distant from the Federal Capital site, meteorological observations have been taken since 1870 ; these show an average rainfall of 22·63 inches, the highest rainfall recorded for any one year was 41·29 inches in 1887, and the lowest 10·42 in 1902.

The mean summer temperature is given as 67.5 degrees, and the mean winter temperature as 41·8 degrees. The highest temperature experienced is 104 degrees, and the lowest 11·1 degrees. A meteorological station was established on the capital site in 1910.

7. Vegetation.—The timber line in the Federal Capital Territory is a fairly well marked feature, and in the neighbourhood of the city site roughly corresponds to the 2,000-ft. contour. Below this line the country is open and almost without timber. Above the line the country is generally timbered with eucalypts of moderate size.

SECTION 4.—ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

1. Distribution of Land.—Up to 1st July, 1921, the tenures of land in the Federal Capital Territory were as follows :—

	Acres.
Area of acquired lands	204,702
Lands alienated	40,669
In process of alienation (conditional purchases and conditional leases) ..	78,084
Held under lease issued by New South Wales	152,378
Unoccupied lands (roads, reserves, etc.)	107,827
Total Area of Territory	583,660

2. Land in City Area.—On 20th October, 1921, an Ordinance was issued relating to the leasing of land in the city area. According to this Ordinance the Minister or a person thereto authorized may grant leases of land in what is termed the " City Area " for business and residential purposes, such leases not to exceed 90 years' duration. Simultaneously with the above Ordinance regulations to govern leases in the city area were promulgated.

3. Soils, Agriculture, and Live Stock.—The rocks which usually afford the richest soils, shales and basic rocks, are not present in notable quantity. Hence the country is principally a pastoral one. Wheat is, however, grown along the river banks, especially to the south of the Molonglo, and potatoes in the Paddy's River area. Maize also grows successfully, and dairy farming is carried on to a limited extent. There are considerable areas of gently undulating land well adapted for fruit-growing, and, with proper cultivation, ordinary farm crops could be profitably grown. Apparently, however, holders have found it easy to make a living by grazing, and have, therefore, avoided, as far as possible, the more strenuous life which cultivation demands.

Live stock in the territory, according to the latest returns, comprises 1,513 horses, 8,378 cattle, 171,739 sheep, 572 pigs, and 20 goats.

4. Mining.—There is but little mining carried on within the Federal Capital Territory. A copper mine, near Bullen, has been worked intermittently, and there are some old alluvial gold workings near the north-east corner of the city site. The similarity of the conditions prevailing at Canberra and at Pambula (near Twofold Bay), where rich chutes of gold have been extracted, suggests the possibility of workable deposits of gold occurring in the felsite rocks at the first-named locality.

5. Roads and Railways.—In addition to the roads existing at the time the transfer of the territory took place, 93 miles have been formed and finished, 95 miles gravelled and metalled, 162 miles cleared and culverts repaired, while a considerable amount of general road repair has been carried out.

A railway linking up the Federal Capital site with the New South Wales railway system, at Queanbeyan, was completed in 1914, and has since been extended for constructional purposes. A trial survey of the Canberra-Jervis Bay railway line has been made and plans completed. The complete survey of the proposed line from the capital site to the boundary of the Federal Capital Territory (towards Yass), a distance of 11 miles, has also been carried out, as well as the survey of the line by the New South Wales Government from the Federal Territory to Yass.

6. Revenue and Expenditure.—The revenue of the Federal Capital Territory for the year ended 30th June, 1921, was about £36,000, including rates, etc.

The total expenditure subsequent to the passing of the *Seat of Government Acceptance Act* 1909 on works and administration up to the 30th June, 1921, was £1,063,150. In addition, a sum of £756,446 was spent on the acquisition of land. Most of the £1,063,150 was utilized for preliminary work connected with the construction of the Federal Capital. Up to the present the principal items of expenditure on works are as follow:—

	£
Water service	255,713
Electric lighting (mains and plant)	76,147
Bridges, roads, and culverts	90,589
Buildings, repairs, etc.	167,897
Railways	69,906
Sewerage, mains, etc.	38,407
Brickworks	46,591
Afforestation	20,981

SECTION 5.—ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZATION.

1. Provisions for future Administration.—By the *Seat of Government Acceptance Act* 1909 it was provided that all laws in force in the Commonwealth Territory at the date of acquisition by the Commonwealth should, as far as applicable, remain in force until other provisions were made. In the following year the " Seat of Government Administration Act " was passed, and in this provisions were made for the government of the territory. The Governor-General is authorized to make Ordinances having the force of law in the territory, either House of Parliament being empowered, however, to disallow any such Ordinance by passing a resolution to that effect. Certain State Acts dealing with arbitration and industrial disputes are superseded by the corresponding Commonwealth Acts, while others such as the Country Towns Water and Sewerage Act, and all Acts imposing rates and taxes are discontinued ; the freehold system in case of Crown land has been superseded by leasehold ; and it has been decided that the inferior courts of New South Wales exercise the same jurisdiction as before the passing of this Act.

In the Ordinances issued from time to time provision has been made for the levying and spending of rates, the control of public places, the regulation of traffic, and so forth. By an arrangement with New South Wales the Education Department of that State continues for the time being the administration of education in the territory.

In regard to finances, a trust fund, designated the Federal Capital Territory Account Trust Fund, has been created. Into this fund all moneys collected by the New South Wales Government on behalf of the Commonwealth from State tenures, etc., in connexion with the Federal Territory are paid.

2. Scheme for Organization of Services.—In January, 1910, approval was given by the Minister for Home Affairs of a general scheme for the organization of services in the Federal Capital Territory. This scheme provides for responsibility to the Minister for the administration of the various Acts to be passed in connexion with the territory and the city, for the general management, for the conduct of operations, for orders, and for the receipt of intelligence.

In 1916, the Home Affairs Department became defunct. From that date the administration has been in charge of the Minister for Home and Territories, whilst the Works activities have been under the control of the Minister for Works and Railways.

In the early part of 1921, with a view to enabling the Federal Parliament to meet and the Central Administration of the Commonwealth Government to be carried on as early as practicable at Canberra, the Governor-General in Council approved of the appointment of a committee of five to inquire into and advise upon the following matters in relation to the construction of the city :—

(1) The existing data, plans, and works ;
(2) The works, buildings, and city services that can be further proceeded with or commenced forthwith ;
(3) A general scheme upon which to develop the buildings of the capital city progressively, having regard to both official and civil occupation.
(4) Proposals for the design and construction of the necessary works, buildings, and services ;
(5) The order in which essential surveys and the construction of such works, buildings, and services shall be undertaken ;
(6) Such matters as in the opinion of the Committee are expedient, in regard to provision and manufacture of materials necessary for the purposes of construction.

The Committee has submitted its First General Report outlining a scheme for transferring the Seat of Government, and the main principles of such scheme have been approved and are now in course of application by the Department of Works and Railways so far as the appropriation of funds will permit.

The lands and general administration has been placed under the control and supervision of the Commonwealth Surveyor-General, and embraces all survey operations, matters concerning Crown lands, valuations, acquisitions, leases, parks, afforestation, and matters generally.

The Works division is under the control of the Director-General of Works, and embraces public buildings, lighting, sewerage, roads, and bridges.

The Railways are controlled by the Commissioner for Commonwealth Railways.

CENSUS RESULTS.

Note.—The figures contained herein are subject to revision on the completion of the detailed tabulation.

1. Federal Capital Territory, 4th April, 1921.—Population and Dwellings in the Several Collectors' Districts.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aboriginals.)

Collector's District.	Population.			Dwellings.			
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Being Built.	Total.
Central	231	150	381	93	..	..	93
Duntroon	325	193	518	105	3	..	108
Eastern	120	100	220	42	7	..	49
Jervis Bay	356	159	515	84	..	..	84
Northern	176	134	310	65	5	..	70
Southern	66	44	110	24	3	..	27
Stromlo	69	52	121	29	..	..	29
Tidbinbilla	77	70	147	31	10	..	41
Tuggeranong	94	66	160	36	..	..	36
Woden	44	37	81	18	..	..	18
Shipping	9	..	9	..	..	..	..
Total	1,567	1,005	2,572	527	28	..	555

2. Federal Capital Territory, 4th April, 1921.—Ages of the Population.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aboriginals.)

Age last Birthday in Years.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Age last Birthday in Years.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
0– 4	167	159	326	70–74	9	4	13
5– 9	160	133	293	75–79	11	4	15
10–14	131	90	221	80–84	1	3	4
15–19	190	83	273	85–89	3	..	3
20–24	168	77	245	90–94	1	..	1
25–29	125	90	215				
30–34	133	105	238	Total	1,567	1,005	2,572
35–39	121	73	194				
40–44	104	47	151				
45–49	83	40	123				
50–54	44	30	74	Under 21	703	480	1,183
55–59	47	38	85	21 and over	864	525	1,389
60–64	43	18	61				
65–69	26	11	37	Total	1,567	1,005	2,572

3. Federal Capital Territory, 4th April, 1921.—Length of Residence in Australia of Persons Born Outside the Commonwealth.

Number of completed Years of Residence.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Number of completed Years of Residence.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
0	20	19	39	35–39	17	7	24
1	29	17	46	40–44	17	3	20
2	4	4	8	45–49	1	..	1
3	9	..	9	50–54	4	2	6
4	2	1	3	55–59	3	1	4
				60–64	4	5	9
0– 4	64	41	105	65–69	3	1	4
5– 9	102	55	157	70–74	1	..	1
10–14	51	13	64	75–79	1	..	1
15–19	13	4	17	Not Stated	2	..	2
20–24	8	2	10	Born in Commonwealth	1,250	862	2,112
25–29	7	3	10				
30–34	19	6	25	Total	1,567	1,005	2,572

4. Federal Capital Territory, 4th April, 1921.—Conjugal Condition of the Population.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aboriginals.)

Particulars.	Never Married.			Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Judicially Separated.	Not Stated.	Total.
	Under 15 Years of Age.	Aged 15 Years and over or Age not Stated.	Total.						
Males	458	551	1,009	528	28	1	1	..	1,567
Females	382	168	550	427	26	..	1	1	1,005
Persons	840	719	1,559	955	54	1	2	1	2,572

5. Federal Capital Territory, 4th April, 1921.—Birthplaces of the Population.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aboriginals.)

Birthplace.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Birthplace.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Australasia—				Asia—			
Australia	1,250	862	2,112	British India	4	3	7
Norfolk Island	2	..	2	Ceylon	1	..	1
New Zealand	19	8	27	China	7	..	7
				Japan	1	..	1
Total, Australasia	1,271	870	2,141	Total, Asia	13	3	16
				Africa—			
				Mauritius	1	..	1
				Union of South Africa	1	1	2
				Total, Africa	2	1	3
Europe—				America—			
England	209	97	306	British West Indies	1	..	1
Scotland	23	10	33	Canada	2	..	2
Ireland	26	17	43	United States of America	1	..	1
Isle of Man	2	..	2	Other American Countries	1	..	1
Channel Islands	1	..	1				
Denmark	2	1	3	Total, America	5	..	5
France	..	2	2				
Germany	5	2	7	Polynesia—			
Norway	2	..	2	Fiji	1	..	1
Portugal	..	1	1	Other Polynesian British	1	1	2
Spain	1	..	1				
Sweden	2	..	2	Total, Polynesia	2	1	3
				At Sea	1	..	1
Total, Europe	273	130	403	Total, All Birthplaces	1,567	1,005	2,572

6. Federal Capital Territory, 4th April, 1921.—Nationality (i.e., Allegiance) of the Population.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aboriginals.)

Nationality.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Nationality.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
British	1,558	1,003	2,561	Japanese	1	..	1
Chinese	1	..	1	Swedish	1	..	1
French	4	..	4	United States of America	1	..	1
German	1	2	3	Total	1,567	1,005	2,572

7. Federal Capital Territory, 4th April, 1921.—Race of the Population.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aboriginals.)

Particulars.	European.	Non-European Full-blood.				Half-caste Australian Aboriginal.	Total, All Races.
		Chinese.	Cingalese.	Japanese.	Total.		
Males	1,541	7	1	1	9	17	1,567
Females	989	..	..	..	..	16	1,005
Persons	2,530	7	1	1	9	33	2,572

8. Federal Capital Territory, 4th April, 1921.—Occupations of the Population.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aboriginals.)

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Class I.—Professional.				Class V.—Industrial.			
General Government	34	3	37	Printing	1	..	1
Defence	442	10	452	Watches, Clocks, and Scientific Instruments	2	..	2
Law and Order	4	..	4	Mechanical Engineering	5	..	5
Religion	2	..	2	Coachbuilding	1	..	1
Health	2	8	10	Saddlery and Harness Making	2	..	2
Journalism	5	..	5	Tailoring and Dressmaking	..	3	3
Civil Engineering, Architecture, and Surveying	12	..	12	Brickmaking	21	..	21
Education	24	7	31	Blacksmithing	3	..	3
Fine Arts	2	..	2	Electric Supply	3	..	3
Music	..	1	1	Erection of Houses and other Buildings	33	..	33
Total, Professional	527	29	556	Earthworks Construction	29	..	29
Class II.—Domestic.				Disposal of the Dead	1	..	1
Board and Lodging	4	6	10	Disposal of Refuse	2	..	2
Domestic Service and Attendance	5	56	61	Industrial Workers imperfectly defined	99	..	99
Total, Domestic	9	62	71	Total, Industrial	202	3	205
Class III.—Commercial.				Class VI.—Primary Producers.			
Banking	3	..	3	Agricultural Pursuits	89	..	89
House and Land Agency	1	..	1	Pastoral Pursuits	190	1	191
Dealing in Machinery	1	..	1	Trapping, etc.	8	..	8
Dairy Produce	1	..	1	Fisheries	20	..	20
Grocery	1	..	1	Forestry	3	..	3
Wool Broking	3	..	3	Water Supply	2	..	2
Merchants, Dealers (Undefined)	10	2	12	Mining	2	..	2
Other Mercantile Persons	8	4	12	Total, Primary Producers	314	1	315
Storage	2	..	2	Class VIII.—Dependants.			
Total, Commercial	30	6	36	Home Duties	2	513	515
Class IV.—Transport and Communication.				Scholars and Students	239	180	419
On Railways	17	..	17	Other Dependants	199	210	409
On Roads	6	..	6	Total, Dependants	440	903	1,343
On Seas and Rivers	12	..	12	Not Stated	4	..	4
Postal and Telegraph Service	6	1	7	Total, All Occupations	1,567	1,005	2,572
Total, Transport and Communication	41	1	42				

9. Federal Capital Territory, 4th April, 1921.—Grades of Employment of Population.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aboriginals.)

Particulars.	Employer.	Working on own Account.	Assisting, but not Receiving Wages or Salary.	Receiving Wages or Salary.	Unemployed.	Grade not Applicable.	Grade not Stated.	Total.
Males	35	138	5	733	24	629	3	1,567
Females	2	2	..	96	1	904	..	1,005
Persons ..	37	140	5	829	25	1,533	3	2,572

10. Federal Capital Territory, 4th April, 1921.—Causes of Unemployment.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aboriginals.)

Particulars.	Scarcity of Employment.	Illness.	Accident.	Strike.	Lockout.	Old Age.	Other Cause.	Cause not Stated.	Total.
Males ..	17	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	24
Females ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Persons ..	17	6	..	..	..	..	2	..	25

11. Federal Capital Territory, 4th April, 1921.—Duration of Unemployment.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aboriginals.)

Duration of Unemployment in Days.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Duration of Unemployment in Days.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 10	7	..	7	70–79	..	1	1
10–19	6	..	6	80 and over	5	..	5
20–29	2	..	2	Not stated	1	..	1
30–39	1	..	1				
40–49	1	..	1	Total	24	1	25
50–59	1	..	1				

12. Federal Capital Territory, 4th April, 1921.—Religions of the Population.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aboriginals.)

Religion.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Religion.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
I.—Christian.				II.—Non-Christian.			
Baptist	4	5	9	Confucian	6	..	6
Brethren	1	2	3	Hebrew	..	1	1
Catholic, Roman	403	296	699	Theosophist	1	..	1
Catholic (Undefined)	..	1	1				
Church of Christ	2	..	2	Total, Non-Christian	7	1	8
Church of England	848	525	1,373	III.—Indefinite.			
Christian Scientist	1	..	1	Agnostic	4	..	4
Congregational	6	4	10	Freethinker	3	..	3
Independent	1	..	1	Others (Indefinite)	1	1	2
Lutheran	4	..	4				
Methodist	104	55	159	Total, Indefinite ..	8	1	9
Presbyterian	158	104	262				
Protestant (Undefined) ..	2	1	3	IV.—No Religion	1	1	2
Salvation Army	2	..	2	V.—Object to State ..	13	8	21
				VI.—No Reply ..	2	1	3
Total, Christian ..	1,536	993	2,529				
				Total, All Religions ..	1,567	1,005	2,572

13. Federal Capital Territory, 4th April, 1921.—Education of the Population.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aboriginals.)

Particulars.	Cannot Read.			English Language.		Foreign Language only.		Not Stated.	Total.
	Under 5 Years of Age.	Aged 5 Years and over or Age not Stated.	Total.	Read only	Read and Write.	Read only.	Read and Write.		
Males	167	89	256	5	1,292	..	7	7	1,567
Females	159	54	213	3	777	..	..	12	1,005
Persons	326	143	469	8	2,069	..	7	19	2,572

14. Federal Capital Territory, 4th April, 1921.—Schooling—Persons Recorded as Receiving Instruction.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aboriginals.)

Particulars.	State School.	Private School.	Technical School.	At Home.	Not Stated	Total.
Males	200	18	273	21	..	512
Females	150	15	..	11	4	180
Persons ..	350	33	273	32	4	692

15. Federal Capital Territory, 4th April, 1921.—Nature of Occupied Dwellings.

(Exclusive of dwellings of full-blood Aboriginals.)

Nature of Dwelling.	Number of Occupied Dwellings.	Nature of Dwelling.	Number of Occupied Dwellings.
Private House	375	Military or Naval	143
Tenement or Flat	1	Police Quarters	1
Caretaker's Quarters	1	Waggon, Van, etc.	1
Boarding House, etc.	2		
Hospital	3	Total	527

16. Federal Capital Territory, 4th April, 1921.—Occupied Dwellings Classified According to Materials of which Outer Walls are Built.

(Exclusive of dwellings of full-blood Aboriginals.)

Materials of which Outer Walls are Built.	Number of Occupied Dwellings.			Materials of which Outer Walls are Built.	Number of Occupied Dwellings.		
	Private Dwellings.*	Other.	Total.		Private Dwellings.*	Other.	Total.
Stone	19	7	26	Bark	1	..	1
Brick	33	1	34	Calico, Canvas, Hessian ..	58	22	80
Concrete	3	6	9	Rubberoid, etc. ..	1	..	1
Iron	29	3	32	Not Stated	1	..	1
Wood	214	102	316	Waggon, Van, etc. ..	..	1	1
Pisé	16	1	17				
Fibro Cement	1	8	9	Total ..	376	151	527

* Comprising Private Houses, Tenements, and Flats.

17. Federal Capital Territory, 4th April, 1921.—Occupied Dwellings Classified According to Materials Used for Roofing.

(Exclusive of dwellings of full-blood Aboriginals.)

Materials Used for Roofing.	Number of Occupied Dwellings.			Materials Used for Roofing.	Number of Occupied Dwellings.		
	Private Dwellings.	Other.	Total.		Private Dwellings.	Other.	Total.
Slate	1	..	1	Malthoid, etc.	12	..	12
Tiles	4	16	20	Other Materials ..	1	..	1
Iron	312	131	443	Waggon, Van, etc. ..	..	1	1
Wood	11	..	11				
Bark	7	..	7	Total ..	376	151	527
Calico, Canvas, Hessian ..	28	3	31				

18. Federal Capital Territory, 4th April, 1921.—Occupied Dwellings Classified According to Number of Rooms.

(Exclusive of dwellings of full-blood Aboriginals.)

Number of Rooms.	Number of Occupied Dwellings.			Number of Rooms.	Number of Occupied Dwellings.		
	Private Dwellings.	Other.	Total.		Private Dwellings.	Other.	Total.
1	42	4	46	13	1	1	2
2	23	4	27	14	1	2	3
3	37	12	49	15	1	1	2
4	67	59	126	16	..	1	1
5	70	21	91	17	..	1	1
6	69	7	76	18	..	..	..
7	34	13	47	19	..	1	1
8	11	7	18	20	..	2	2
9	4	4	8	Over 20	3	7	10
10	5	1	6	Not Stated	4	1	5
11	2	2	4				
12	2	..	2	Total ..	376	151	527

19. Federal Capital Territory, 4th April, 1921.—Occupied Dwellings Classified According to Number of Inmates at Date of Census.

(Exclusive of dwellings of full-blood Aboriginals.)

Number of Inmates.	Number of Occupied Dwellings.			Number of Inmates.	Number of Occupied Dwellings.		
	Private Dwellings.	Other.	Total.		Private Dwellings.	Other.	Total.
1	69	9	78	10	5	..	5
2	47	17	64	11	6	3	9
3	51	31	82	12	3	..	3
4	50	30	80	13	4	1	5
5	44	17	61	14	1	..	1
6	33	14	47	15	1	..	1
7	29	10	39	Over 15	1	8	9
8	25	7	32				
9	7	4	11	Total ..	376	151	527

20. Federal Capital Territory, 4th April, 1921.—Occupied Dwellings Classified According to Rental Value per Week.

(Exclusive of dwellings of full-blood Aboriginals.)

Rental Value per Week.	Number of Occupied Dwellings			Rental Value per Week.	Number of Occupied Dwellings.		
	Private Dwellings.	Other.	Total.		Private Dwellings.	Other.	Total.
Under 5s.	100	18	118	50s. and under 60s. ..	1	1	2
5s. and under 10s. ..	110	42	152	60s. ,, 70s. ..	2	..	2
10s. ,, 15s. ..	45	8	53	70s. ,, 80s. ..	2	1	3
15s. ,, 20s. ..	32	33	65	Over 100s.	..	1	1
20s. ,, 25s. ..	14	8	22	Not Stated	56	35	91
25s. ,, 30s. ..	4	..	4				
30s. ,, 35s. ..	2	1	3	Total ..	376	151	527
40s. ,, 50s. ..	8	3	11				

21. Federal Capital Territory, 4th April, 1921.—Occupied Dwellings Classified According to Nature of Occupancy.

(Exclusive of dwellings of full-blood Aboriginals.)

Particulars.	Number of Dwellings Occupied by—						Total Dwellings.
	Owner.	Rent Purchaser.	Tenant.	Caretaker or Person in Charge.	Other Occupant.	Not Stated.	
Private Dwellings	117	..	219	31	4	5	376
Other	19	..	109	6	6	11	151
Total	136	..	328	37	10	16	527

Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics,
Melbourne, 13th February, 1922.

CHAS. H. WICKENS,
Supervisor of Census.

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